RED WARRIORS SEEK PEACE.

Pinched by Hunger, After Much Persuasion, the Hostile Sioux Start for Pine Ridge Agency.

JACK FROST TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Boys in Blue Follow Close on the Heels of the Slow Moving Indian Braves to Prevent Any Escaping.

NEARING THE FINAL ACT IN THE DRAMA

Trouble Feared Now Only if General Miles Decides on a General Disarmament

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 11, 1891.—Scouts report that the entire hostile camp, with few exceptions, is coming toward the agency with the evident intention of surrendering to the authorities. They are travelling with accustomed slowness Should nothing happen to again stampeds them they will arrive not later than to-morrow.

The total number of Indians of all ages here now is estimated as being in the neighborhood of three

When the hostiles arrive and disarming commences bloody scenes may be expected at this agency. The troops placed on the sides and rear of hostiles are gradually closing in on them and following them to the agency. It will be but a short time after the arrival of the hostiles that the troops in full strength will also be here to assist in what is expected to be the final tableau.

In their present devil-may-care frame of mind the firing of a single shot when the final windup takes place may precipitate a conflict. The disarm ing of the Indians in order that they may be prevented from again going on the warpath in the spring is a difficult problem, but it must be RICKING BEAR OFF.

It is believed that Kicking Bear and one or two

other prominent leaders have succeeded in escaping, notwithstanding the vigilance of the troops. The murderers of Issac Miller and Lieutenant Casey are probably in a safe place also by this time, as they will never put their necks into a noose by coming directly into the hands of the authorities.

Those who have gone so far in the present disturbance as to murder are afraid to come in, and their plan will be to sneak through the military lines and escape to other reservations, where they will remain on the outskirts and attempt to hide their identity until the affair blows over. It will prove a comparatively easy task to capture the murderer of Lieutenant Casey if he has not already been captured, as an Indian who has killed a white man cannot keep it a secret, but at the first opportunity during one of their councils or dances will beast of the deed and fully describe the details.

For this reason, even though the murderers are not immediately captured, they will finally be brought to justice.

MILES MAY STOP THEM, It is not known whether General Miles intends to

stop the heatiles or permit them to come into the agency and mix with the people here. General Broake will follow them closely.

The Wounded Knee affair is so vividly impressed

The Wounded Knee affair is so vividly impressed upon the minds of the people here that a general feeling of measiness prevails, and many of the mixed blood families are moving out into Nebraska. Dr. Royer's family has left for Rushville, Neb. An old indian woman, who came from the hostile camp yesterday, described the frenzied state of the hostile camp as awful beyond anything she ever witnessed. She says they will go into each other's lodges and help themselves to whatever they want, paying no attention to the protests of the owners. They slok the dogs and children and do everything to create and keep up a reign of terror.

DOESN'T WANT THE BRULES.

Red Cloud stated to me this morning that he was very strongly opposed to the Brule Sloux being brought into this agency for the final settlement of their affairs.

brought into this agency for the mai settlement of their affairs.

General Miles says:—"The troops forming a crescent shaped line will im we simultaneously with the hostiles south from White River and act as circumstances may diotate. Should the Indians continue in this direction and show a purpose to surrender the troops will not attack them. They will, however, attack any endeavoring to make their escape or pursue any that may succeed in getting through the inns. Every measure is being taken by the military to force these Indians to submission and avoid serious trouble to the settlements."

EATHER JUPE SEPTICAL

I SAW FATHER JUPE SEPTICAL

I saw Father Jube, the Jesuit missionary who induced the Indians to promise to come in just before the battle of Wounded Knee, to-day. He said:—

before the battle of Wounded Knee, to-day. He said:—

"I have so often heard that the Indians are coming in, only to be mistaken, that I shall believe them no more until I shall see them."

The missionary resides at the mission nearly five miles north of this place. It was at this place the hostiles were to have camped last night. He, however, informs me that no Indians were within at least five miles of the place.

Captain Officy, commanding the Second battalion of the Seventh cavalry, stationed on Craven Greek, has been called in. His battalion has gone into comp with the First battalion of the Seventh, thus completing a semi-circle on the hill overlooking the friendly camp and commanding the agency.

Beforence has been made to proposed danger in which it was thought the Indian school at this point stood from both treachery and assault. This fact was attosted by the escape last night of seven of the girl inmates. The names of some of these dusky fugitives are Mary and Lizzle Sitting Bear, Jennie Thunder Bull and Emily Cloud, a relative of Red Cloud. They were induced to leave by their relatives and friends who have for some time hung about the school grounds. Superincendent Wheeler has secured the promise of American Horse to aid him in securing the return of the runaways.

In the school Father Jubes said mass and deliv-

can horse to aid him in securing the return of the runaways.

In the school Father Jubes said mass and delivered a short sermon. One-half of the worshippers were indians, among whom was Red Cloud.

EXSTITUTE INDIAN BOYS.

I visited the Ogalialia school to-day and ascertained that the boys of the institution were inefficiently clad. Clothing which the boys should have received at the opening of winter they are still without. These boys are suffering. Some have dilapidated trousers which were intended for summer use. Others have shoes through which their toes appear, and others still have not had stockings to wear for weeks. The girls are not so badly off. They are fairly well clad, but the matron says that they have little or no underwear.

Lieutenant Bettens, Ninth cavairy, came in today and amounced that Colonel Henry's command had mored on White River, seven miles nearer the agency. This command is accompanied by four commanies of the Second infantry under Colonel Wheston. Mr. Bettens announces that the hostiles are about ten miles to the left of the command, which is now marching to this point, a distance of about fifteen miles. General Brooke marched about eix miles to day and his position on White Clay has been taken by Colonel Offer. These two commands will follow the Indians and are now behind them but say miles. Lieutenant Bettens also reports that the Indians are moving alowly to this point.

rop rts that the Indians are moving slowly to this point.

Captain Pierce, successor to Agent Royer, after soveral delays arrived to day.

It is said to-night that General Miles does not contemplate disarming the Indians at present, and it is intimated that that disagreeable task will be left to the leaders of the various bands.

Two more wounded squaws were brought to the agency yesterday in a terrible condition. They said that they were wounded in the fight at Wounded Knee, dragged themselves off to a ravine and sheltered themselves as best they could during the blizzard. Since that time they have been crawling to the agency. They said that four other women and three men, all wounded, who started out with them died on the road.

A band of hostiles this morning killed a number of castle belonging to friendlies about five miles from the agency.

from the agency.

W. D. Kelley, of No. 271 Loomis street, Chicago, has come for the remains of his brother, J. E. Kalley. The deceased was a brave cavalry man of Company i, Seventh cavalry, and was killed at Wounded Knee.

Wounded Knee.

The latest report at midnight is that the hostiles are about five miles from the agency.

Hed Blanket, one of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses head chiefe, arrived here this afternoon with a band of one hundred followers, on route back to Pine Ridge from a hunting expedition of the Big Horn Mountains, and Major Parke, of the Sixteenth infantry, who has charge here, took them

in charge and at once notified General Miles, who gave him authority to issue five days' rations and send them on to the agency in charge of an escort.

GENERAL BROOKE MARCHES, THE BOSTILE INDIANS BREAK CAMP AND THE TROOPS FOLLOW THEM CLOSELY. EX TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

GENERAL BROOTE'S HEADQUARTERS, WHITE RIVER, via courier to CELBICHS. S. D.. Jan. 11, 1891.—The order, "Forward, march," has been given, and General Brooke's entire line, sixty miles in length, is on the march toward the agency. Colonel Sanford is in command in the rear of the Sloux, some ten miles. The hostiles moved forward only six miles yesterday, when they camped and indulged in mammoth ghost dances.

One of their number informed a Cheyenne scont of Lieutenaut Getty's company that the hostiles were not going in from fear of the soldiers, but solely because of their destitute condition.

Several Brule chiefs are anxious to return to the

Several Brule chiefs are anxious to return to the agency at Rosebud instead of Pine Ridge, but this General Miles will not allow.

The entire trouble will be settled at Pine Ridge. General Brooke's headquarters will be established to-night in the vicinity of the camp vacated by the hostiles.

Grest precaution is being taken by army officers to not bring about a repetition of the Wounded Knee affair. Entire discretion is left with General Brooke as to the movement of troops in the field. The troops will slowly follow the Sloux in, not too closely for fear of atampeding them.

Socuts arrived both at General Brooke's and General Wheaton's camp last evening direct from the hostiles with information that the peace element had prevailed and the whole band, which includes the warring Brules, would commence to move toward the agency yesterday. Young Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, the influential friendly Ogalials, argued among them hours yesterday for peace. Several bands of ten and fifteen hostiles came to General Wheaton's camp last evening and asked to be forwarded to the agency, which was done.

IT LOOKS LIKE PEACE. BUFFALO BILL TELLS WHAT THE SITUATION AT PINE BIDGE REALLY IS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCE S. D., by courier via Russiville, Neb., Jan. 11, 1891. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your request for my opinion of the Indian situation is by reason of the complications and the changeable nature of the red man's mind and action a puzzler. Every hour brings out a new opinion. Indian history furnishes no similar

You must imagine about five thousand Indians, an unusual proportion warriors, better armed than ever known before, hemmed in a cordon about sixteen miles in diameter, composed of over three thousand troops, acting like a slowly closing drag

This mass of Indians is now influenced by a percentage as despairingly desperate and fanatical as the late Big Foot party. It contains also restrained neutrals, frightened and disaffected Ogalialas, hampered by the powerful Brules, backed by renegades and desperadoes from all the other agencies. There are about twenty-five hundred acting and believed to be friendly Indians in and around the

Such is the situation General Miles and the military confront. Any one of this undisciplined mass is able to precipitate a terrible conflict from the most unexpected quarter. Each of the component quantities is to be watched, to be measured, to be

In fact it is a war with a most wily and savage people, yet the whites are restrained by a humane and praceful desire to prevent bloodshed and save a people from themselves. It is like cooling and calming a volcano. Ordinary warfare shows no

General Miles seems to hold a firm grip on the situation. The Indians know him, express confidence in his honor, truth and justice to them and they fear his power and valor as well.

As the matter now stands he and they should be allowed, untrammelled even by a suggestion, to settle the affair, as no one not on the spot can appreciate the fearfully delicate position. The chaff must be sifted from the wheat, and in this instance the chaff must be threshed.

At the moment, as far as words go, I would say it will be peace, but the smouldering spark is visible that may precipitate a terrible conflict any time in the next few days.

However it ends, more and prompt attention should be paid in the future to the Sioux Indian; his rights, his complaints and even his necessities. Respect and consideration should also be shown for the callant little army, for it is the Indian and soldier who pay the most costly price in the end. I think it looks like peace, and if so the greater he victory. W. F. CODY (Buffalo Bill).

HOSTILES ON THE MOVE. FRIENDLY CHIEFS PREVAIL ON THE WARLINE BRAVES TO RETURN TO THE AGENCY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. CAMP ON WOUNDED KNEE, Jan. 11, 1891 .- Rumore

n camp to-day point to the hostiles going into Pine Ridge, and General Carr has sent a scouting party of Cheyennes and Sixth cavalry out to ascertain

of Cheyennes and Sixth cavalry out to ascertain it they are moving.

Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, the hereditary chief of the Ogailala Stoux, has more influence than any other chief, and what he says most of the hostiles will do. He is a friendly and good Indian, and if so inclined may add materially to a peaceful settlement of this war without more bloodshed.

The Stoux nave novor been whipped, though, and the young braves want war.

The troops feel that as it has to be done that now is a good time to have the battle royal. While feeling for the Indian and knowing that he has been unjustly treated, they also know that they are called upon to settle warlike mattern, justor unjust be the cause. Their duty is plain, and a battle or battles there must be, if not now, in the future. Miles is the best man in the country to settle this matter. If it can be done without more bloodshed he will do it.

he will do it.

A courier from General Brooke to General Carrhas arrived with news that the hostiles had gone into the agency. If this is true we can now look to a peaceful settlement if no accident occurs. If it is not peace it will be open war at once.

READY FOR FIGHT AT BOTTINEAU. IT IS NOT THOUGHT THE INDIANS THERE WILL

GO OUT, BUT PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN. BISMARCE, N. D., Jan. 11, 1891.-Governor Burke has despatches this evening from Adjutant General Devoy, Major McKee and Captain Yorkey, who are at Bottineau, stating that the situation on the

Manitoba border is less serious. No outbreak has occurred, though the indians are dancing and firing their guns day said night.

The settlers have fled from their homes by scores, and this fact leads Governor Burke to do everything in his power to prevent an uprising and allay the excitement. The Governor shipped 250 stands of arms from Bismarck to-night to be distributed at Battineau. He also telegraphed Senator Casey to see that 1,000 stands of rifles and a Gatling gun were forwarded by the War Department by fast freight.

Colonel Bentley states that every militia commany in the State is ready to move at a moment's

Colonel Bentley states that every militia com-pany in the State is ready to move at a moment's notice, and there are many offers of volunteer companies.

CANADIAN SETTLERS FRIGHTENED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Winniero, Man., Jan. 11, 1891.—Alarm has been spread throughout the southern part of the provnce of Manitoba by the fact that North Dakota settiers living along the boundary have taken refuge in Bottineau. They were driven to this by the Ind-ians of the Turtle Mountain reserve, who have put

on war paint.

A request has been sent to the Canadian authorion war panes. A request has been sent to the Canadian sutheri-ties by Canadian settlers for arms and ammuni-tion. A detachment of mounted police was sent from Regina to-day to Deloraine, near the luteria-tional boundary, to be on hand to protect settlers and prevent the Indians crossing the boundary. Trouble is feared and the people are greatly

MILITIAMEN UNDER ARMS. VALLEY CITY, N. D., Jan. 11, 1891.—Shortly after midnight last night Company C, First regiment, N.D. N.G., was ordered to assembly at the armory, where Captain Peake read a telegram from Gov-ernor Burke, ordering the company to be ready to proceed to the frontier at an hour's notice. By daylight the company was ready, when it was decided to call for enough recruits to fill the com-pany. By three o'clock the company's ranks were

fulf.
Tom Elliott, of Ransom county, has just telegraphed Governor Burke an offer to raise and equip a full company of cavalry inside of two days.

ARMS FOR WASHINGTON SETTLERS. OLYMPIA, Jan. 11, 1891.—Information has been received that one of the Indians implicated in the murder of freighter Coles several weeks ago was taken from jail Thursday night and lynched.

A Catholic priest warned the settlers that indig-

nation ran high among the Ohanogon Indians and that they had held four councils and it was likely they would go on the war path. The Governor of Washington has been asked for 500 stands of arms and ammunition. Two hundred stands were sent.

QUIET AT POCATELLO. Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 11, 1891 .- A big powwow was held at Ross Fort Agency on Fort Hall reservation between leading chiefs of the Shoshones and Bannocks on one side and Adjutant-General Curtis, of the Idaho Militis, and Lieutenant Fred Wheeler, Fourth United States cavainty, on the other.

General Curtis made a long speech to the Indians, relating all the rumors affect, and asked them if they had any cause for complaint or proposed to make trouble with the whites. Lieutenant Wheeler told them the troops would not be ordered unless they gave cause for it.

In reply, Captain Jim, a Shoshone chief; Tahee, a Bannock chief, and others, said the Indians had no intention or idea of causing trouble, but were annious to work for themselves and keep at peace with the whites. The big talk broke up with much handshaking and the Indians seemed much pleased at the result. Bannocks on one side and Adjutant-General Curtis,

ALMOST AT THE AGENCY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1891 .- General Scho-

field this evening received a despatch from General Miles, at Pine Ridge, saying that the entire body of hostile Indians, numbering 3,000, have arrived within five miles of the agency, and are expected to reach there to morrow.

The despatch also says that Caytain Pierce has arrived and has taken active charge.

FATHER CRAFT RECOVERING. HE WRITES CHEERFULLY TO GENERAL O'BEIRNE

BEGARDING THE INDIAN TROUBLES. The first letter written by Father Craft, the Catholic missionary, since he was wounded at the battle of Wounded Knee, was received by General O'Beirne yesterday.

It is dated at Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., and it reads as follows :-

"I have managed to disappoint the prophets and all the laws of medicine by recovering steadily. The wound is a bad one, through the right lung, but I am too tough to die easily. I have pencilled a rough map of the battle of Wounded Knee and will finish and send it with a full account when I am stronger.

"The Indians fired first. The troops cannot be blamed. I got my wound in trying to stop the fight.

might. Took my would in the settlements, but so far has not smelled any powder. He will most probably try to get Indians for his show through the military officials here if he tries at all. It is expected the trouble will soon end. * * Hed Cloud sends me word that he will make every effort oad General Miles. We would never have had any bloodshed here if white scoundrels such as you had trouble with had not misrepresented the intentions of the army and aiarmed the Indians. I will try to write soon again."

AMONG POLITICIANS.

A LIVELY BOW IN THE HOUSE ENDS THE SES-SION OF THE WYOMING LEGISLATURE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHEVENNE, Jan. 11, 1891.—After an exciting session of the House, lasting until six o'clock this morning, the Wyoming Legislature has closed its labors. The trouble was over an apportionment bill that passed the Senate about two weeks ago, and was bitterly opposed by the republicans of certain sections. The bill was denounced with oaths, hands went into hip pockets and revolvers were exposed. It was discovered that the record on the bill had been changed to make it appear it had been road twice. This was done to avoid necessity for suspending the rules.

The discovery of this fact caused one usually quiet member to mount the reporter's table, shake his first in the Speaker's face and swear roundly at that official. A call for the sergeant at arms failed to bring the functionary to the scene. Finally the Speaker forced the question of indefinite postponement, and the trouble ended, but the business threatens to hurt the republican party in the State. closed its labors. The trouble was over

KANSAS FARMERS CONTEMPLATE HOLDING A BENATORIAL CAUCUS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. TOPREA, Jan. 11, 1891 .- Most of the Alliance members of the Legislature have arrived, and the majority of them are in favor of a caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. None of them openly oppose this, but it is known that several of them will positively refuse to be governed by caucus rule. Should they be able to muster eighty-three members, which is a majority on joint ballot, Ingalls will be defeated without any

delay.

No Alliance candidate has sufficient strength to insure a majority of Alliance members should a caucus be held, and those aiready mentioned have aroused such a rivalry that it will be necessary to nominate an entirely new man to secure the united support of the party. Judge Frank Doster, of Marion country, has been brought out with great preminence to-day, and were it not for the fact that he is a lawyer he would easily get the nomination, but this fact, in the eyes of many of the farmers, makes him ineligible.

JOHN M. PALMER OPPOSED BY THE FARMERS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1891 .- The standing of the three farmer members of the lower House of General Assembly in the coming Senatorial fight is no longer one of uncertainty. While it is not yet known who their candidate will be, it is certain that it will not be John M. Palmer. Representathat it will not be John M. Palmer. Representative Cockroll, in an interview last evening, said that under no circumstances would be or his colleagues support Palmer. They had no objection to Palmer accept that he stands on old democratic doctrine that government can make nothing legal tender but gold and silver. "We say," added Cockroll, "that gold and silver as circulating medium for development of our country is inadequate. What we desire is a per capita circulation, and we want an American system of finance. We have come to the conclusion that money is neither silver nor gold nor any other material. If Palmer was elected he would spend his six years in Washington fighting tariff measures, while money trusts are squeezing tariff measures, while money trusts are squeezing would spend his six years in Washington fighting riff measures, while money trusts are squeezing in values and profits into their incomes and robing us all of our homes. We will elect our man force the republican or democratic party to lopt our policy. If democrats are able to get a publican vote and elect a Senator without the tree farmers that will simply be a republican interal."

funeral."

Representative Taubeneck indersed Mr. Cock-rell's views. He said several men had been dis-cussed as candidates, and they were neither Palmer, Lindley, Farwell nor Oglesby. It has been rumored David Hunter will be the farmers' candi-

THE GOVERNOR BLECT OF TENNESSEE FORCIBLY

RJECTS A WOULD-DE INTERVIEWER, NASHVILLE, Jan. 11, 1801 .- A sensation was created in the Maxwell House to-day, when Governor-elect Buchanon seizen J. W. Brent, staff correspondent of the Chattanooga Times, and ejected him from his room. Brent had called upon Mr. Buchanon and solicited an interview for his paper, which was denied on the ground that Grent had misropresented him during the campaign. Mr. Buchanon denounced a certain sintement in the Times as an infamous lie. Brent denied the author-ship of the statement and inquired if Mr. Buchanon intended an insult, whereupon he was ejected.

A BEAUTIFUL BORGIA

PRETTY MRS. CALKING CONFESSES TO DRUGGING AND HELPING DROWN HER HUSBAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]" GOSDEN, Ind., Jan. 11, 1891.-Mrs. Frances F. Calkins, a handsome and innocent looking woman. with beautiful bright eyes, was married to Edmond Callrins, a well-to-do farmer, last April. Three days later she and a man named Frank Hendry, with whom she had been intimate before her marriage, induced her husband to go boating with them. They returned thoroughly drenched without Calkins, who, they said, had been drowned by the boat upsetting. The body was found three day later and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was

later and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was "accidental drowning."
Shortly after Mrs. Calkins applied to an insurance company for the payment of a policy made in her favor by Calkins. Payment was refused, the company suspecting four play. Instead of pressing her claim Mrs. Calkins silently disappeared a few days later with Hendry. They were subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, and both were arrested—Mrs. Calkins in Niles, Nich, Wednesday, and Hendry in Chicago last night.

Mrs. Calkins has made a full confession, implicating Hendry. She says that after inducing her husband to will her all his property and insuring his lite in her favor, they took him boating for the purpose of drowning him. They first drugged him and then pushed him out of the boat into the river. Mrs. Calkins had been twice married before, Both were brought here to-night.

FOR PENNSYLVANIA FISHERMEN.

Hannishung, Jan. 11, 1891.-Brook trout fry will soon be ready for distribution from the Pennsylvania State hatcheries at Allentown and Corry. Two thousand fry will be sent free of expense to

REITER ALL RIGHT.

Most Navy Officers Approve of His Demand To Be Tried.

PRIVATE GUNMAKERS DISPLEASED.

What Our Ships on the Asiatic Station Have Been Doing Lately.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CORNER FIFTERNIH AND G STREETS, N. W., Washington, Jan. 11, 1891.

It is the general opinion among naval officers here that Commander Reiter has done the correct thing in asking for a court martial. His request, however, created some surprise, for most officers seemed to think that he would prefer to submit in silence rather than to run the risk of severer punishment. But they nearly all admit that the repri mand was severer than the circumstances justified and that it was too much for any officer to stand

without protest. It is believed and generally hoped that the request will be granted, for the navy service may thereby obtain thoroughly well defined regulations regarding the responsibilities of naval tions regarding the responsibilities of naval commanders of the United States. If a court is ordered it will doubtless be convened at the Navy Department, though Commander Reiter would probably profer to have it in New York or some other point away from the influence prevailing here.

A Board, concisting of Naval Constructors Philip Hiehborn, J. F. Hanscom and F. T. Bowles will convene at the Navy Department to-morrow to examine Assistant Naval Constructors J. H. Linnard and J. J. Woodward for promotion to the grade of constructors.

and J. J. Woodward for promotion to the grade of constructor.

TO ENCOURAGE GUN MARERS.

As the War Department rejected the recent bids of the two private gun makers for the construction of one hundred heavy cannon for sea coast defences, on account of the prices being too high, the parties conceived are now trying to have Congress increase the appropriation from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in order that the contract may be made. If this is done it will not be with the approval of the War Department, for the testimony of the Secretary of War, the Major General Commanding and the Chief of Ordinance given yesterday before the sub-committee of the Senate in charge of the Fortification bill plainly showed that they were in favor of the government showed that they were in favor of the government manufacturing its own guns. The private gun makers, however, still insist upon further encouragement from Congress, and unless they got it they will do all they can to defeat appropriations for government shops. So potent is their influence that Ordanace officials are already beginning to fear that the Fortification bill may die with the session, as it has on several previous occasions.

LIEUTENANT A. G. PAUL PULLS THEOUGH A

LIEUTENANT A. G. PAUL PULLS THROUGH A VERY DANGEROUS ILLNESS,

There was a slight change for the better last evening in the condition of Lieutenant Allan G. at the Hotel St. George, Brocklyn, with a severe attack of pneumonia. Lieutenant Paul is a near relative of the Astore. He is at present faig lieu-tenant on the stau of Bear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi and for several months he served Secre-tary Tracy as faval aide. The attendant physi-cians have declared the crisis passed.

A ROYAL FUNERAL IN COREA. BLUEJACKETS FROM UNITED STATES WAR SHIPS TAKE PART IN THE PROCESSION.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] NAGASARI, Japan, Nov. 22, 1890 .- The late Queen Dowager of Coron was buried near Seoul October 12. When the predecessor of the present King died this Queen Dowager was next in the line of succession. In Corea a queen may not rule, but when succession, if she be a woman, may appoint the next king. In this way the present King was appointed by the late Queen Dowager when he was young, and his father, who is still alive, was appointed Regent. His regency has ended.

When the present dynasty was founded, about five hundred years ago, a prophecy was made by some noted person that it would last five hundred years. The late Queen was an important person in the government and was the power behind the throne. Her coath at this time revives the tale of the prophecy, and gives discontented leaders a good argument for a revolution. It was feared by some that a revolutionary disturbance would take place at the time of the funeral or soon afterward, and corean troops were brought from all parts of the country to be present at the burial.

A LIVELY REPLACEAL.

In rehearsing for the funeral parade one day a conflict took place between two guilds over a queetion of precedence. The outstants were fishermen and butchers. The butchers carried their knives and used them. Eighteen men were killed and about two hundred wounded. On the day of the funeral there were about two hundred thousand spectators in Seoul from all over Corea, and about twenty thousand men were in the parade. Of these between four and her thousand were Corean troops.

The United States men of war Monocacy and Palos were lying off Chemulpo at the time, and a body of fifty-three men and five officers marched to Seoul and some of them paraded in the funeral procession. They left Chemulpo at seven o'clock on the morning of the lith and arrived at seven in the evening, stopping four hours and a half on the way. They went in heavy marching order—with some noted person that it would last five hundred

to seoul and some of them paraded in the funeral procession. They left Chemulpo at seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th and arrived at seven in the evening, stopping four hours and a half on the way. They went in heavy marching order—with blanket bags, haversacks, canteens, arms and ammunition, each man's cutfit weighing about thirty pounds. A train of ponies and coolles accompanied the march. The distance to Seoul overland is twenty-sight miles. The men were marched to the legation compound and quartered there.

OUR MUNICALITY LED THE PROCESSION.

A body of twenty-nine men and four officers left the legation about two o'clock A. M. of Sunday, the 12th, and marched in the procession, having place at the head of the line. The men carried rifles and ammunition. The line of march was alluminated by thousands of paper lanterns both in the procession and out. The catafalque was an immense platform, about fifty by eighteen feet, borne by coolles. Everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. The procession broke up and the Americans returned to the legation. The party remained there until Wednesday and then returned to the ships by river, in a passenger launch.

On November 6 the Chinese ironclaids King Yuen as special imperial commissioner from the Emperor of China to condole with the King of Corea upon the death of the Queen Dowager. The Commissioners were Shue Chang and Teing Li. They returned from Seoul on the leth and left Chemulpo on the same day.

Or November 10 Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence joined the Monocacy, relieving Passed Assistant Engin

rived in Assassit November 10, going into dock the mext day.

The Omaha remains at Yokohama. Lieutenant J. M. Bowyer, who has been at the United States Navai Hospital for three months, reported for duty on board the Omaha on the 17th inst.

The only officers now remaining at the hospital are Lieutenant Commander Rich and Lieutenant Blocklinger, of the Alliance. The former rejoins his ship as soon as it arrives at Nagasaki, where it is expected shortly, returning from the Caroline Islands. Lieutenant Blocklinger is suffering from the offects of heat prostration last summer, but is improving.

the eneces of the property of the Palou is at Tientsin. Owing to the shoaling of the Peibo River it took nine days to reach the city after crossing the bar. The English gunboat Firebrand, which passed last winter at Tientsin, was reperty of the city of the c

A NEW ADJUTANT FOR SAN CARLOS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HERALD.] San Carlos, A. T., Dec. 26, 1800 .- Lieutenant Reichmann, Twenty-fourth infantry, arrived at the post a few days ago, with his young bride, who was Miss Vanderlip, of Dansville, N. Y., and is a Twenty-fourth infantry. The Lieutenant has been appointed post adjutant in place of Lieutenant Perry, Tenth infantry, who has been performing the duties of that office since the departure of

the duties of that office since the departure of Lieutenant Mills, Twenty-fourth infantry. The latter, having failed to pass the Examining Board for promotion on account of physical disability, has been put on light duty at Fort Grant, A. T. Company C. Twenty-fourth infantry, has been ordered to San Carlos from Fort Thomas, A. T., and is expected to arrive early in January.

Lieutenant Charles H. Grierson has been placed in command of Troop H, of that regiment and has loft Fort Ajache with it on an important scout to the Moquis Isdian Reservation in the northern part of the Territory.

nated and decorated tree forming a prominent feature of the featival. Numerous presents and other attractions made the occasions a loyous one for the young Apaches and Indians of other tribes, who seemed to enjoy themselves much as white children under like conditions.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Postmaster General has about completed the draft of the bill for the projected new post office building in New York and it will be introduced in the House either to-morrow or on Tuesday by Rep-resentative Belden, who is the New York member of the Appropriations Committee. The bill will not call for an appropriation, but will will not call for an appropriation, but will authorize the appointment of a commission, consisting of the Pestmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, whose duty it will be to select a suitable site for the proposed building. Mr. Belden thinks that it is now too late in the season to make an appropriation, and, besides, that nothing could be gained by doing so, as it would require at least a year in which to select a site, and by that time the next Congress will have assembled, which can pass the bill carrying the necessary appropriation. OPPOSITION TO THE PROJECT FOR A PENAL

COLONY IN ALASKA.

The bill for the establishment of a penal colony in Alaska, which will be introduced in the Senate and House this week, is already causing no little excitement in labor circles, just as it did several years ago when it was originally proposed by Sens tor John R. McPherson, of New Jersey. The measure has already been drawn up by its present promoter, E. D. Townsend, of Kansas City, a member of the Western Prison Reform Association, and will probably be handed to Senator Vest or Senator Cockrell and Representative Tarsney to morrow for introduction. Several protests have already been received from labor organizations by Mr. S. H. Reeder, who represents their interests before Congress. A communication received to day from the Labor Reform Association of Jersey City condemns the proposed bill in unmeasured terms and urges Reeder to oppose it at the outset and as strongly as possible.

"While we are as anxious as any one to get rid of imported anarchists, members of the Italian Maña and other similar organizations," says the communication in question, "yet we must protest against such a measure as that proposed and as stated in the New Your Henand, sheerly in the interest of humanity. We do not believe that the time has come for this country to adopt the Siberian methods of Eussia.

Another communication was received from the Labor League of Chicago protesting against the bill, and it is said that many communications of a similar character have been received by members of Congress. Cockrell and Representative Tarsney to morrow for

similar character have cook congress.

It is eaid also that action will be promptly taken by the Legislative Committee of the Enights of Labor, with headquarters in this city, when Townsend's bill is brought before Congress. It is understood that Senator McPherson now positively refuses to have anything to do with the penal colony matter, which originated with him.

PREPARATION OF QUARTERS FOR MEETINGS OF

THE NATIONAL CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY. Six miles west of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, work has been commenced on the grounds of Fifty-third Chautauqua Assembly of the United States. The grounds, consisting of eighty acres, will be laid out with drives, walks, fountains and flowers, and there will be orected of granite a grand amphitheatre to seat 10,000 people, a lecture hall to seat 1,200, a normal school to accommodate 400, besides an art school, college and other build-

hall to seat 1,200, a normal school to accommodate 400, besides an art school, college and other buildings. The charter makes provision for \$1,000,000 to be used in the construction of these buildings, together with buildings for a school of physical culture, a school of cokery and other purposes, and for the improvement of the grounds. The incorporators include Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Major J. W. Powell, Beriah Wilkins, Bishop Hurst, Elijah W. Halford, Dr. William A. Hammond and others. The Board of Trustees consists of Dr. William T. Harris, Dr. A. H. Gillett, A. S. Fratt, James P. Hendersen and E. Baltzley.

The amphitheatre is to be completed for occupation by June 1 next. The first session of the Assembly will be held June 2, 1891, and this work will include musical, spectacular and other entertainments three times a day; Bible study, class work in music and art school, a school of physical training, a school of methods under the general direction, so far as his time will permit, of Dr. William T. Harris; university extension, including lectures, and a woman's department under the direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. J. W. Powell and others. Contracts have already been made for one or more addresses or lectures from each of the following:—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Vincent, Chancellor of the New York Chautanqua; Dr. Lysander Dickerman, Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago; Thomas Nelson Page, Maurice Thompson, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others equally prominent. Beside these, various companies will give a variety of miscellaneous entertainments.

NO SERIOUS RESULTS EXPECTED FROM THE GER-

MAN TROUBLE WITH HOBOKEN POLICE. Nothing important is expected to result from the complaint lodged by the German Minister against the Hoboken police force in connection with the affray on board the North German Lloyd steamer

Elbe last October. So far as the complaint is based upon the alleged violent and indiscriminate conduct of the police toward the officers and crew of the vessel assur-ances have been given that the contemporary news-paper reports and the records and testimony given in the court proceedings which resulted in the conviction and punishment of several fremen be-longing to the steamer will fully exculpate the police and put the officers of the vessel upon the defensive.

police and put the onicers of defensive.

defensive.

(iovernor Abbett's reply to Secretary Blaine's letter requesting an investigation will, when received, be copied for the German Minister, to be accompanied probably by a note from Mr. Blaine expressing the President's regret at the occurrence. This is expected to close the incident.

NOT A DANA MAN AT ALL

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—ne salling under fases colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wasconsin Editorial Association, Mittentises, July 24, 1888. Ex-District Attorney J. T. Schoolcraft, of Schenec tady, in answer to the question, "What do you think of the HERALD's nomination of Charles A. Dans for United States Senator?" replied: --"He has no carthly claim to the position. Why doesn't Governor Hill take it? If he absolutely refuses, give it to Roswell P. Flower."

JOURNEYINGS OF A CORPSE.

A DEVOTED WIDOW WHO CARRIES HER HUS-BAND'S BODY WHEBEVER SHE GOES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 11, 1891.-A permit was issued to-day to Mrs. Adelaide Cornish, of Dayton. Ohio, to bury the body of her husband at Oakland Cemetery. This is the fourth time the body has been laid away and the ceremony has occurred in four different States, Miss Adelaide Briggs was married to John S. Cornish in St. Paul in the fall of 1880 and they went to live at Los Angeles, Cal. of 1880 and they went to live at Los Angeles, Cal. There Mr. Cornish was killed by being thrown from a buggy. The widow had the body embalmed and placed in a vault. Two years later Mrs. Cornish moved to Freeport, Ill., and had her husband's body shipped to that place. Five years ago the lady moved again to Dayton, Ohio, again taking the body of her deceased husband with her. A handsome vanit was fitted up at Dayton to receive the casket, and for five years the deceased was allowed to remain undisturbed.

Mrs. Cornish came to St. Paul last Wednesday to live, and it becams necessary to again exhume the bones of her husband, and the casket containing the remains compieted its fourth journey overland yesterday. A funoral was held this atternoon at the residence of her brother on Minnehala street.

PREACHING BY TELEPHONE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1891.-The Rev. Thomas K. Beccher, at the Park Church, this morning preached a sermon on the life of the late Mrs. Olivis Langdon, mother of Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, of Hartford, Conn. It was impossible for Mr. and Mrs. Clemens to be present, but their house in Mrs. Cismens to be present, but their none in large of the church here by long distance telephone, the receiver being placed on the pulpit and hidden in a bank of flowers. The line went by Syracuse, Albany and Springfield to Hartford, a distance of 459 miles, and worked very successfully, the entire service being plainly heard in Mr. Clemens' residence in Hartford. This evening a number of Mr. Beecher's friends in the same way. Buffalo heard his sermon in the same way

SENATOR WALLACE'S AFFAIRS,

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Jan. 11, 1891,-The bond of the assignces of ex-Senator Wallace approved yesterday is for \$1,655,000. The inventory shows an aggre in command of Troop H, of that regiment and has last Fort Apache with it on an important sount to the Moquis lastine Beservation in the northern part of the Territory.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Dr. P. G. Wales, of the army, post surgeon of the garrison, to Miss Mamie Beek, daughter of Captain Beck, Tenth cavalry, which is to occur at Fort Apache on the lith prox.

Christmas was celebrated in great style at the Indian Industrial School here, a brilliantly Illussianus for about \$200,000. His other property is about \$600,000.

IN A SURPLUS OF BRAINS.

PROPOSED NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING FOR Inoculation of the United States Senate by a Strong Injection of Gray Matter Might Be Beneficial.

THEREFORE, ELECT DANA.

If There Should Be a Resultant Sloughing Off of Partisanship, No Harm Would Be Done.

GET THE BEST!

[From the Lessburg (Va.) Washingtonian.] The New York Heraid appears to be active and persistent in its advocacy of Mr. C. A. Dana, of the n, as Senator from New York in place of Ma William M. Evarts. Of course New York must please herself. But in Mr. Dana, the great editor, it seems to us she would have a Senator with a "surplus" of brains and a "deficiency" in democracy. "A compination and a form in deed" not exactly to our liking and rather dangerous in the present condition of our politics. the present condition of our politics. Fassing by Mr. Dana's course in the Hancock and Cleveland campaigns with a question of his own, "Where was he when the fight was going ou?" he is now, certainly, not in accord with the party on the vital question of tariff reform, demanded by the people and of which the Herald is so stanch and earnest an advocate. What does the Herald mean? Is it "guying" "the grand old man?"

NEW YORK COULDN'T HAVE A BETTER SENATOR, [From the Quaker Street (N. Y.) Gazette and Leader.] The NEW York HERALD still sticks to its boom for Charles A. Dana for United States Senator from New York, which is a little peculiar for the HERALD; but all the same New York will never have an abler Senator than Charles A. Dana would make.

NOW SHOW WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN. [From the Lexington (Ky.) Press.]

If parted from his office cat Mr. Charles A. Dana would disappear by spontaneous combustion, and therefore muss not be sent from New York to the United States Senate. SOME PEOPLE CAN'T DISTINGUISH FUN FROM

brings out Charles A. Dana as a candidate for United States Senator and then proceeds to make double leaded fun of him. It isn't fair play.

BEBIOUSNESS.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

. The New York Herald is very unkind when it

THAT ISN'T THE OBJECT. [From the Boohester Union and Advertiser.] The Herald has found out what most of the prominent men of New York think about Mr. prominent men of New York think about Mr. Dana's nomination, but has omitted to assertiain how Mr. Dana feels abo ut it himself. Now, if the HERALD will send around after Mr. Dana's views on the aubject, it will probably get some reading that will be worth setting up in large type.

[From the Buffalo News]. The New York Herald probably doesn't realize how much fun it is having with the Cleveland or gaus in booming Charles A. Dana for the Senator ship.

THIS ISN'T FOR FUN AT ALL.

NEITHER; HE WOULD BEINFORCE BRAIN POWER [From the Albany Argus.] Assemblyman Townsend tells the New Your HEBALD he would be proud of having Oyster Bay

represented in the United States Senate by Mr. Dana. Would the Senator be on the half shell stewed or fried? ARLE FOR EITHER POSITION.

[From the St. Louis Star Sayings.] As a man of learning Mr. Dans is justly cele brated, and as a journalist he has made his mark, But as a politician he is an utter failure. In s But as a politician he is an utter failure. In a praiseworthy effort to avoid partisanship he has drifted into mugwumpery of the most marked character, and if the him really expresses his view on men and measures his democracy is of very doubtful character.

He is about as likely to be elected Senator for New York as he is to become Sultan of Turkey, and he is about as well fitted for one position as the other.

AND DANA'S ADMIRERS ARE IN THE MAJORITY

The New York HERALD still continues to publish. with charming impartiality, the opinions of those democratic politicians who think Editor Dana should be the next Senator from New York State and the sentiments of other democratic politicians who say that Mr. Dana's name is "mud."

The New York Herald continues to exert all its energies in behalf of Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, for the United States Senate. If brains count for anything in the issue, Mr. Dana, despite his anti Cleveland propensities, should get there.

HE OUGHT TO GET THERE.

[From the Rosedale (Miss.) Democrat.]

THE PRESIDENCY IS NOT THE ISSUE. [From Town Topics.] Brilliant, audacious and wise, Mr. Dana is, how. ever, a bad democrat. He is an old whig and his principles are whig principles, directly opposed to democratic principles. He has made of himself a malicious and vuigar enemy of Grover Cleveland, the only man who can be elected by the democration 1892 and the man who is, besides, the candidate of the Heratto. As Senator from New York Mr. Dana could be effective in instigating and managing a strong opposition to Mr. Cleveland, thereby doing much to defeat the hopes of the democracithat never were brighter, thanks to Mr. Cleveland, than they are at this mement. principles are whig principles, directly opposed to

THE BRAINIEST MON THUS FAR NAMED.

[From the Utica Herald.] Governor Hill has been in New York several days this week and constantly in communion with Tammany politicians. It is given out that he has fixed many pointeness. Dana as his candidate for Senator, Mr. Dana is the brainlest man thus far named for the honor. Not even "the stuffed prophet of William street" will dony his abilities. The election of Mr. Dana to the Senate would be elequent of the New York democracy's feeling toward the two can didates for Fresidential honors.

WAS HIS WIFE POISONED?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1891 .- Rev. Clark and wife, arrested on the charge of assisting to murder Mr. Clark's former wife so that he could marry his present wife, have been released. Prosecuting Attorney Trader found that the evidence against them was all hearsay. Two carloads of Mr. Clark's parishioners from

Miami City, where he preaches, went to Xenia to

Miami City, where he preaches, went to Xenia to attend the trial of their pastor. They crowded the court room and made every demonstration of delight when their pastor was released. The reverend gentleman himself kneeled down and offered a fervent prayer of thanksgiving.

The case remains a mystery. Many persons still believe that Mrs. Clark was poisoned. The arrest was made in consequence of the ante-morten confession of a crippled girl named Effe Taylor who afterward committed sulcide. The girl stated in her confession that she herself was implicated in the poisoning of Mrs. Clark.

A FRENZIED INDIAN'S REVENGE. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 11, 1891 .- This afternoon

while Captain George, chief of a tribe of Indians near here, was returning home in a canoe with another Indian and a squaw the two men quar-relled. One of the men cut the bottom out of the cance with an axe and all three were drowned. The Indians were intoxicated. A TRUST THAT WILL STRETCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Bostos, Jan. 11, 1801.-It is rumored that a syndicate of English and American capitalists, with four or five million dollars capital, is in process of formation with the avowed object of buying up all the rubber in the world. If the combine succeeds the price of the article will be much increased. The trust is said to already monopolize one-half of the Para rubber; and its intention is to operate in England as well as the United States.